HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1820. No. 36.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. Oct. 2, 1820.

A
Joseph Armstrong,
John Anderson, 2.
John Allison,
Nicholas Atkins,
Thomas Ashe,
Mrs. Sophia Ashe,
Joseph Allison,
Sterling Andrews,
George Allen.

B
Edward Boswell,
G. W. Bruce,
Miss Sarah Bryan,
John Bass.
Washington Branch,
Francis Baldwin,
William Blackwood,
John Blackwood,
Joshua Berry,
William Brown.

C
Reuben Carden,
John Campbell,
Miss Mary Crabtree,
John Crafforward,
Cullen M. Clark,
John Crutchfield,
Robert Cates.
A. Clements,
John Cummins,
Thomas Couch, 2.
George Clancey,
John R. Cummings,
Barney Clap.
John J. Carrington,
Clerk of Orange Superior Court,
David Clark,
Duncan Cameron.

D
Redick Dishong, 2
David Delk, 2
Alfred M. Davis,
Elizabeth Davidson,
William Dickee,
Stuart Dixson.

E
Samuel Edmonson, 2
Joseph Ellison, 2

F
John Finley,
John F. Forest, 5
John Flintum,
Daniel Forest.

G
Wm. A. Graham,
John Grayham,
Daniel Green,
Wm. Grayham,
Wm. Gean,
Wm. Gay,
Wm. Gant,
Elijah Graves,
James Garrard.

H
Samuel D. Hatch, 2
Benjamin Hestor,
Charles Hughes,
John Holoway,
Thos. W. Holden, 2
Wyat Hickman,
Thos. N. S. Hargis, 2
Wm. Hambleton,
Wm. Holden,
Duke W. Houze, 2
A. Mason,
Howel Hicks,
James H. Hart,
Joel Howeston,
Mrs. Mary Harriss,
William Hall.

J
Hon. Judge of Superior Court,
Manuel Jones,
James Jones,
Samuel Jones,
Demond Jones.

K
Bathlomew Kimball,
Moses H. Kirby.

L
John Lawes,
Rebecca E. Loring,
James Leathers, 2
Eusebius Logan, 3
Thomas Lavcock,
John Long (of James)
John Lindsey,
Ezekiel Laws, jr.

M
James Moore,
Samuel Maden,
A. D. Murphy, 2
A. D. Montgomery, 2
John A. Mebane,
Col. John M'Neil,
Wm S. M'Kay,
Thomas M'Queen,
Hugh Mulhollan,
John Mulhollan,
Mary M'Kenzie,
Mrs. Sarah M'Kenzie,
Judge Mangum, 6
Andrew M'Broom,
Elizabeth Murdock,
Charles M'Cauley,
Mathew M'Call,
Thomas M'Colloch,
Andrew M'Colloch,
John Mathews.

N
Nancy Newton,
James D. Newsom,
Sally New.

O
Mrs. Nancy O'Ferell

P
John Patton,
Thomas Pickett, 2
James Paterson,
Wm. Pendergrass,
Robert Perry,
William Paterson,
Rufus Parker, 2
William Petigrew,
Messrs Puller & Roberts

R
Elisha Reynolds,
Mrs. Nancy Rider,
Mrs. Ann Robeson, 2
Nancy Ridge,
John Rasbery,
Mr. Robinson,
Joseph M. Russell,
David Riggs.
Pleasant Rhods,
Stephen Reding,
William Roan.

S
James Sykes,
Robert S. Smith,
Thomas L. Smith,
Reuben Smith,
John Smith, 2
Samuel Strudwick,
Samuel Kirkpatrick,
Sarah C. Smith, 2

T
Henry Thompson, sen.
—— Trapp,
Samuel Thompson,
Elijah Teazely,
Thomas Taylor,
John L. Turner.

U
John Umsted, 2
Elisha Umsted.

V
William Vannevar.

W
Samuel Woods,
Elinor Woods,
Polly Woods,
Alfred Woods,
Patrick H. Winston, 2
Charles Wilson,
John Warren,
Robert Walker,
Samuel Wilson,
John Ward,
Mrs. Martha Woods,
Joshua Walton,
Jas. & Andrew Whitted
William White,
Mrs. Wm. Watson, 4
John T. West,
Alfred M. Wains,
Ann Wolf.

Y
John Nathan Yackery.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

October 4. 34—

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of removing to the western country, and wish to sell the land whereon I now live, viz.

Two Hundred Acres,

the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain; on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with useful out houses. I will sell at a fair price, and make the payments as accommodating as possible to the purchaser. Those who wish to purchase a good bargain would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north-east of Hillsborough.

James Robinson.

Sept. 18. 33—3w

NOTICE.

AT August term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of *THEOPHILUS THOMPSON*, deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who then qualified according to law: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. N. S. Hargis, *Admr.*

Sept. 27. 34—

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 14th of October, at the late dwelling house of Theophilus Thompson, deceased, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of Cows, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a few Plantation Tools. Six months credit will be given the purchaser upon giving bond with approved security.

Thos. N. S. Hargis, *Admr.*

Sept. 27. 34—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of captain John T. Ray, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN M'CAULY, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 16, 1820. 33—3t

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of *JOHN R. CUMMING & Co.* having been dissolved, all persons are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts with George W. Bruce, who is hereby fully authorised to settle the same and grant discharges accordingly.

John R. Cumming & Co.

Hillsborough, Sept. 18. 33—3w

THE subscribers have for sale at their shop in Hillsborough,

A number of Waggons, both large and small,

which they will dispose of cheap for cash, or on a short credit

Young & Turner.

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Minerva, Star and Register, and the Milton Intelligencer, will be pleased to insert the above for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement. Y. & T.

Sept. 20. 33—

Will be published, on or about the first of January next,

MENE:
A MASONIC POEM.

BY THOMAS LORING.

"Serpens decepit me."

The work will be printed in pamphlet form and valued at *twenty-five cents*. Orders for copies will be received at Hillsborough, N. C.

Sept. 20. 33—tf

PRIZE MEDALS,

OFFERED BY THE

Humane Society of Philadelphia.

THE discoveries which have attended the recent labours of physiologists, have encouraged the managers of the Humane Society to believe, that continued attention to the consideration of Suspended Animation, may be productive of benefit, they are therefore induced once more to offer,

For the best practical dissertation on the means of restoring persons apparently dead from drowning, a Gold Medal of the value of three hundred dollars.

For the second best dissertation, a Gold Medal of the value of two hundred dollars.

The dissertations may be written in the English, French or Latin language, accompanied with a sealed paper, containing the author's name and place of residence.

They must be sent to the secretary of the society, on or before the first day of the First month, (January), 1822.

They shall be submitted to the judgment and decision of the college of physicians of Philadelphia; and those which are not successful, shall be returned to their authors.

By order of the managers.

Joseph Crukshank, Pres't.

J. Wilson Moore, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, 6th mo. (June) 14, 1820.

N. B. Editors of newspapers through the United States, will please give the above a few insertions.

Sept. 20. 33—

FOR SALE,

A handsome mahogany Secretary,

Apply at this Office.

Hillsborough, Sept. 6. 31—

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough,

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32—tf

BLANKS
of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Among which are,

Justices' Warrants,	Bail Bonds,
Executions,	Appeal bonds,
Ca. Sa.	Recognizance,
Bail Warrants,	Guardian's bonds,
Attachments,	Constable's bonds,
Writs, superior and county court,	Witness' tickets, superior and county court,
Executions, do.	Juror's tickets, do.
Subphœnas, do.	Indictments,
Sheriff's Deeds,	Commissions,
Prosecution Bonds,	Executions for militia fines, &c &c.
Marriage bonds and licences,	

LOST OR MISLAID,

A NOTE of hand for sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents, drawn by John Wilson in favour of Samuel Hancock, with John Berry as witness. The note was dated in March 1819, payable one day after date. All persons are forewarned trading for said note, as it has never been endorsed or transferred to any person.

Samuel Hancock

Sept. 12. 32—3w‡

TAILORING.

THE subscriber, in compliance with the wishes of the gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, has recommenced business, and will strictly attend to the duties of his profession. He returns his most sincere thanks to his former customers, and hopes for a continuance of their favours.

One or two first rate journeymen can find constant employ and prompt payment.

An apprentice who can come well recommended will be taught the above profession by

James Andrews.

Sept. 6. 31—‡

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisburg (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty Acres;

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shines, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store, post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 24. 30—4w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

June 7. 18—tf

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public: he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

The Queen's Letter to the King.

SIR—After the unparalleled and unprovoked persecution which, during a series of years, has been carried on against me, under the name and authority of your majesty; and which persecution, instead of being mollified by time, time has rendered only more and more malignant and unrelenting; it is not without a great sacrifice of private feeling that I now, even in the way of remonstrance, bring myself to address this letter to your majesty. But bearing in mind that royalty rests on the basis of public good; that to this paramount consideration all others ought to submit; and aware of the consequences that may result from the present unconstitutional, illegal, and hitherto unheard of proceedings;—with a mind thus impressed, I cannot refrain from laying my grievous wrongs once more before your majesty, in the hope that the justice which your majesty may, by evil minded councillors, be still disposed to refuse to the claims of a dutiful, faithful and injured wife, you may be induced to yield to considerations connected with the honour and dignity of your crown, the stability of your throne, the tranquility of your dominions, the happiness and safety of your just and loyal people, whose generous hearts revolt at oppression and cruelty, and especially when perpetrated by a peversion and a mockery of the law.

A sense of what is due to my character and sex forbids me to refer minutely to the real causes of our domestic separation, or to the numerous unmerited insults offered me previously to that period; but, leaving to your majesty to reconcile with the marriage vow the act of driving, by such means, a wife from beneath your roof with an infant in her arms, your majesty will permit me to remind you, that the act was entirely your own; that the separation, so far from being sought for by me, was a sentence pronounced upon me, without any cause assigned, other than that of your own inclinations, which as your majesty was pleased to allege, were not under your control.

Not to have felt, with regard to myself, chagrin at this decision of your majesty, would have argued great insensibility to the obligations of decorum; not to have dropt a tear in the face of that beloved child, whose future sorrows it was then but too easy to foresee, would have marked me as unworthy of the name of a mother; but not to have submitted to it without repining, would have indicated a consciousness of demerit, or a want of those feelings which belong to affronted and insulted female honour.

The "tranquil and comfortable society" tendered to me by your majesty, formed, in my mind, but a poor compensation for the grief occasioned by considering the wound given to public morals in the fatal example produced by the indulgence of your majesty's inclinations; more especially when I contemplated the disappointment of the nation, who had so munificently provided for our union, who had fondly cherished such pleasing hopes of happiness arising from that union, and who had hailed it with such affectionate and rapturous joy.

But alas! even tranquillity and comfort were too much for me to enjoy. From the very threshold of your majesty's mansion the mother of your child was pursued by spies, conspirators, and traitors, employed, encouraged and rewarded to lay snares for the feet, and to plot against the reputation and life of her, whom your majesty had so recently and so solemnly vowed to honour and to cherish.

In withdrawing from the embraces of my parents, in giving my hand to the son of George the Third, and heir apparent to the British throne, nothing less than a voice from heaven would have made me fear injustice or wrong of any kind. What, then was my astonishment at finding that treason against me had been carried on and matured, perjuries against me had been methodized and embodied; a secret tribunal had been held; a trial of my actions had taken place, and a decision had been made upon those actions without my having been informed of the nature of the charge, or of the names of the witnesses! And what words can express the feelings excited by the fact, that this proceeding was founded on a request made, and on evidence furnished, by order of the father of my child, and my natural as well as legal guardian and protector?

Notwithstanding, however, the unprecedented conduct of that tribunal—conduct which has since undergone, even in parliament, severe and unanswered animadversions, and which has been also censured in minutes of the privy council—notwithstanding the secrecy of the proceedings of this tribunal—notwithstanding the strong temptation to the giving false evidence against me before it—notwithstanding that there was no opportunity afforded me of rebutting that evidence—notwithstanding all these circumstances, so decidedly favourable to my enemies—even this secret tribunal acquitted me of all crime, and thereby pronounced my accusers to have been guilty of the grossest perjury. But it was now (after the trial was over) discovered that the nature of the tribunal was such as to render false swearing before it *not legally criminal!* And thus, at the suggestion and request of your majesty, had been created, to take cognizance of and try my conduct, a tribunal competent to administer oaths—competent to examine witnesses on oath—competent to try—competent to acquit or condemn—and competent, moreover, to screen those who had sworn falsely against me from suffering the pains and penalties which the law awards to wilful and corrupt perjury.—Great as my indignation naturally must have been at this shameful evasion of law and justice, that indignation was lost in pity for him who could lower his princely plumes to the dust, by giving his countenance and favour to the most conspicuous of those abandoned and notorious perjurers.

Still there was one whose upright mind nothing could warp, in whose breast injustice never found a place, whose hand was always ready to raise the unfortunate, and to rescue the oppresseed. While that good and gracious father and sovereign remained in the exercise of his royal functions, his unoffending daughter-in-law had nothing to fear. As long as the protecting hand of your late ever-beloved and ever-lamented father was held over me, I was safe.—But the melancholy event which deprived the nation of the active exertions of its virtuous king, bereft me of friend and protector, and of all hope of future tranquillity and safety.—To calumniate your innocent wife was now the shortest road to royal favour; and to betray her was to lay the sure foundation of boundless riches and titles of honour. Before claims like these, talent, virtue, long services, your own personal friendship, your royal engagements, promises, and pledges, written as well as verbal, melted into air.—Your cabinet was founded on this basis.—You took to your councils men, of whose persons, as well as whose principles, you had invariably expressed the strongest dislike.—The interest of the nation, and even your own feelings, in all other respects, were sacrificed to the gratification of your desire to aggravate my sufferings, and to ensure my humiliation. You took to your councils and to your bosom, men whom you hated, whose abandonment of, and whose readiness to sacrifice me were their only merits, and whose power has been exercised in a manner, and has been attended with consequences, worthy of its origin. From this unprincipled and unnatural union have sprung the manifold evils which this nation has now to endure, and which present a mass of misery and degradation, accompanied with acts of tyranny and cruelty, rather than have seen which inflicted on his illustrious, faithful, and brave people, your royal father would have perished at the head of that people.

When to calumniate, revile, and betray me, became the sure path to honour and riches, it would have been strange indeed, if calumniators, revilers, and traitors had not abounded. Your court became much less a scene of polished manners and refined intercourse than of low intrigue and scurrility. Spies, bacchanalian talebearers, and foul conspirators, swarmed in those places which had before been the resort of sobriety, virtue, and honor. To enumerate all the various privations and mortifications which I had to endure, all the insults that were wantonly heaped upon me, from the day of your elevation to the regency to that of my departure for the continent, would be to describe every species of personal offence that could be offered to, and every pain short of bodily violence that can be inflicted on any human being. Bereft of parent, brother, and father-in-law, and my husband for my deadliest foe; seeing those who have promised me support bought by rewards to be among my enemies; restrained from accusing my foes in the face of the world, out of regard for the character of the father of my child, and from a desire to prevent her happiness from being disturbed; shunned from motives of selfishness by those who were my natural associates; living in obscurity, when I ought to have been the centre of all that was splendid; thus humbled, I had one consolation left—the love of my dear only child. To permit me to enjoy this was too great an indulgence. To see my daughter; to fold her in my arms; to mingle my tears with hers; to receive her cheering caresses, and to hear from her lips assurances of never-ceasing love; thus to be comforted, consoled, upheld, and bles-

sed, was too much to be allowed me.—Even on the slave mart, the cries of "Oh! my mother, my mother! Oh! my child, my child!" have prevented the separation of the victims of avarice. But your advisers, more inhuman than the slave dealers, remorselessly tore the mother from the child.

Thus bereft of the society of my child, or reduced to the necessity of imbittering her life by struggles to preserve that society, I resolved on a temporary absence, in the hope that time might restore her to me in happier days. Those days, alas! were never to come. To mothers (and these mothers who have been suddenly bereft of the best and most affectionate and only daughters) it belongs to estimate my sufferings and my wrongs. Such mothers will judge of my affliction upon hearing of the death of my child, and upon calling to recollection the last look, the last words, and all the affecting circumstances of our separation. Such mothers will see the depth of my sorrows. Every being with a heart of humanity in its bosom will drop a tear in sympathy with me. And will not the world, then, learn with indignation, that this event, calculated to soften the hardest heart, was the signal for new conspiracies, and indefatigable efforts for the destruction of this afflicted mother? Your majesty had torn my child from me; you had deprived me of the power of being at hand to succour her; you had taken from me the possibility of hearing of her last prayers for her mother; you saw me bereft, forlorn, and broken hearted; and this was the moment you chose for redoubling your persecutions.

Let the world pass its judgment on the constituting of a commission, in a foreign country, consisting of inquisitors, spies, and informers, to discover, collect, and arrange matters of accusation against your wife, without any complaint having been communicated to her; let the world judge of the employment of ambassadors in such a business, and of the enlisting foreign courts in the enterprise; but on the measures which have been adopted to give final effect to these preliminary proceedings, it is for me to speak; it is for me to remonstrate with your majesty; it is for me to protest; it is for me to apprize you of my determination.

I have always demanded a *fair trial*. This is what I now demand; and this is refused me. Instead of a fair trial, I am to be subjected to a sentence by the parliament, passed in the shape of a *law*. Against this I protest, and upon the following grounds:—

The injustice of refusing me a clear and distinct charge, of refusing me the names of the witnesses, of refusing me the names of the places where the alledged acts have been committed; these are sufficiently flagrant and revolting; but it is against the *constitution of the court itself* that I particularly object, and that I most solemnly protest.

Whatever may be the precedent as to bills of pains and penalties, none of them, except those relating to the queen of Henry the Eighth, can apply here; for here your majesty is the *plaintiff*. Here it is intended by the bill to do *you* what you deem *good*, and to do *me great harm*. You are, therefore, a party, and the only complaining party.

You have made your complaint to the house of lords. You have conveyed to this house written documents, sealed up. A secret committee of the house have examined these documents. They have reported that there are grounds of proceedings; and then the house, merely upon that report, have brought forward a bill containing the most outrageous slanders on me and sentencing me to divorce and degradation.

The injustice of putting forth this bill to the world for six weeks before it is even proposed to afford me an opportunity of contradicting its allegations, is too manifest not to have shocked the nation; and, indeed, the proceedings even thus far are such as to convince every one that no justice is intended me. But if none of these proceedings, if none of these clear indications of a determination to do me wrong had taken place, I should see, in the constitution of the house of lords itself, a certainty that I could expect no justice at its hands.

Your majesty's ministers have *advised* this prosecution; they are responsible for the advices they give; they are liable to *punishment* if they fail to make good their charges; and not only are they part of my *judges*, but it is they who have *brought in the bill*; and it is too notorious that they have *always a majority* in the house; so that without any other, here is ample proof that the house will decide in favour of the bill, and, of course, against me.

But further, there are reasons for your ministers having a majority in this case, and which reasons do not apply to common cases. Your majesty is *the plaintiff*: to you it belongs to appoint and to elevate peers. Many of the present peers have been raised to that dignity by yourself, and almost the whole can be, at your will and pleasure, further elevated. The far greater part of the peers hold, by themselves and their families, offices, pensions, and other emoluments, solely at the will and pleasure of your majesty, and these of course, your majesty can take away whenever you please. There are more than *four-fifths* of the peers in this situation, and there are many of them who might thus be deprived of the far better part of their incomes.

If, contrary to all expectation, there should be found, in some peers, likely to amount to a majority, a disposition to reject the bill, some of these peers may be ordered away to their ships, regiments, governments and other duties; and, which is an equally alarming power, new peers may be created for the purpose, and give their vote in the decision. That your majesty's ministers would advise these measures, if found necessary to render their prosecution successful, there can be very little doubt; seeing that they have hitherto stopped at nothing, however unjust or odious.

To regard such a body as a *court of justice*, would be to calumniate that sacred name; and for me to suppress an expression of my opinion on the subject, would be tacitly to lend myself to my own destruction, as well as to an imposition upon the nation and the world.

In the house of commons I can discover no better grounds of security.—The power of your majesty's ministers is the same in both houses; and your majesty is well acquainted with the fact, and that a majority of the house is composed of persons placed in it by the peers and by your majesty's treasury.

It really gives me pain to state these things to your majesty; and, if it gives your majesty pain, I beg that it may be observed and remembered, that the statement has been forced from me. I must either protest against this mode of trial, or, by tacitly consenting to it, suffer my honour to be sacrificed. No innocence can secure the accused, if the judges and jurors be chosen by the accuser; and if I were tacitly to submit to a tribunal of this description, I should be instrumental in my own dishonour.

On these grounds I protest againt this species of trial. I demand a trial in a court where the jurors are taken impartially from among the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair. Such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your majesty persevere in the present proceeding, I shall, even in the houses of parliament, face my accusers: but I shall regard any decision they may make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honour; and I will not, except compelled by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a *court of justice*.

"I have now frankly laid before your majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intentions. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honouring, and cherishing me, agreeable to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the poinard are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honour. If my life would have satisfied your majesty, you should have had it, on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child—but, since you will send me dishonoured to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me."

(Signed) CAROLINE R.

Brandenburgh House, Aug. 7, 1820.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the packet ship Albion, capt. Williams, arrived at New-York, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received various files of London papers, &c. to the evening of the 30th of August. These papers are filled with the trial of the queen, down to the twelfth days' proceedings. Most of the time had been occupied in the examination of Italian witnesses, which, in style and import, is similar to that already published.

We learn from a passenger, that the general opinion was, that the trial of the queen would result in her favour.

The cross examination of Majocchi closed on the 6th day, and the Times says—

"We believe we may congratulate the nation on the exposure of the conspiracy against the queen, by the mere cross-examination of the first witness produced against her majesty. Every thing that Majocchi had previously sworn with respect to the solitude of her majesty's bedroom, now appears to be utterly false This wretched witness was housed and fed by the British ambassador, lord Stewart, a man of an extraction as low as that of Bergami—of fortunes almost as rapid!"

On the 9th day, the London Evening Mail of Aug. 28th, says—"Up to this time the only two credible witnesses examined, were the captains of the Clorinde and Leviathan, and their evidence acquitted the queen of "improper familiarity with Bergami." "But how fortunate it was that the house of lords allowed of the daily publication of their proceedings! In this circumstance originated the happy discovery of Majocchi's *Gloucester* connexion, which at once damned his evidence. The acknowledgement of the immense bribes received by Gargiulo and Paturzo, the captain and mate of the vessel in which her majesty sailed, was drawn from their own mouths. Seven hundred and fifty dollars a month were all that the capt. received for the freight of his vessel from the queen of England; which, as he justly argued, after the wear and tear of his ship, after he had paid and fed his crew, left little enough for himself: but, by this new speculation, in which he is engaged, he at once gains, even by his own confession, (and the public may rely on it they don't know all yet,) one thousand dollars a month! net! clear of expenses! without the wear and tear of his ship—without pay and feed of his crew! This fellow, therefore, is enriched for life; and the same may be said of his mate. Never was swearing paid for at such a rate in either Italy or England before. And here we would stop for a moment, and advise the votaries of villany to consider at how much more costly a rate they are obliged to pursue their criminal enterprizes, than those who are addicted to the enjoyment of innocent and legal objects."

From the 9th to the 11th day, the house was engaged in discussing a question whether the counsel should be permitted to cross-examine the witnesses in the manner they desired, which was finally determined upon by a majority of five. Lord Erskine then moved that the house adjourn, to afford time for the queen to prepare for her defence; and that a list of the remaining witnesses against her, with a specification of the time and places to which their testimony would apply, should be furnished her. On this motion there were contents 61; non-contents 160.

The counsel for the queen, had called upon government for a further sum of 10,000*l.* to send for witnesses, and defray the expenses of the trial.

The editor of the Traveller apologizes for defiling his columns with most of the evidence, but observes, that the responsibility of all the pernicious consequences, rests upon those who have forced this noxious subject on the country.

The Traveller observes, that the "select corps" of witnesses against the queen, are nearly exhausted.

The following witnesses have been examined on the trial of the queen, viz.

Theodore Majocchi—was servant to the queen; had a quarrel with Bergami and his family.

Petruzzo, mate of the polacre—a distant relation of the captain, therefore felt a proportionate part of the resentment avowed by the captain against Bergami, for non compliance with the promise made of giving him a present of $6,000.

Vincennes Gargiulo—captain of the vessel hired by the queen; he quarrelled with Bergami, because he would not pay him the $6,000 promised as a compensation.

Francisco Biois, cook—admits his leaving the queen's service on account of the persecution of Bergami's brother, and went away without any character.

Pietro Puchi—styling himself agent to the inn at Trieste; saw through a key hole covered over with canvass, through which canvass was a small hole, about half of the size of a key hole, did not know if the said hole could be seen by any one within.

Jane Barbara, chambermaid.

The Statesman says, that there has been as great a variety among the journalists in regard to the queen's exclamation, as to the question which accompanied it, and the impression which it conveyed. The identical words which she made use of on the memorable occasion of her recognizing Majocci, was "tradidore!" (traitor!) not Theodore.

Addresses continue to be presented to the queen.

The London Traveller of the 24th of August, observes:—"We are happy in being able to assure our readers that her majesty has, so late as this morning, expressed to her immediate friends the most perfect confidence that she will be able to establish her innocence, and to triumph over the third, as she has already done over the first and second conspiracies against her honour."

London, Aug. 28.

Crowds of respectable persons continue to assemble daily in St. James' square, to await the approach of her majesty, and greet her with the most enthusiastic acclamations. As her majesty left the house on Saturday, several ladies were assembled, who pressed to touch her clothes, and were perceived to shed tears of sympathy and affection. All the way to the house of lords the same lively scene was presented, and the same demonstration of admiration evinced. The soldiers are most respectful, and seem to join in the sentiments of the multitude. *E. Mail.*

Aug. 30.

The concourse of people who assemble in the neighborhood of the house of lords, continue to insult the duke of Wellington. Yesterday, as the duke was riding with the marquis of Anglesea, they were again pursued with the hissings and hootings of the mob. The duke took it coolly, but the marquis made a full stop, and demanded of the persecutors, "why do you hiss me?" Loud shouts of "the queen! the queen!" was the only reply. His lordship said, "if you want me to do any thing contrary to my conscience, I must tell you, I would rather you ran me through the body." This called forth a shout, but the next moment the cry of "the queen," was renewed, and the marquis put spurs to his horse and left them. The horse guards are in future to be on duty to prevent a repetition of similar outrages.

REVOLT IN PARIS.

The following is extracted from the Government Gazette, published at Madrid, August 25, 1820.

"Bordeaux, Aug. 23.

Interesting news from Paris arrived by an express:—

An express which left Paris on Sunday the 20th inst. at half past four A. M. brought to the Prefect the "Moniteur" of that day, which contains the news of an attempt made on the 19th, to excite a rebellion among the troops, and to lead them to the Thuilleries for the purpose of declaring a member of the family of Bonaparte, sovereign of France—this excess of madness and infamy will not go unpunished. The authors of this execrable plot are under arrest and will be tried.

What Frenchman, what native of Bordeaux is there who does not shudder to find that there yet exist men who dare to attempt the dethronement of the best of the Louises, a descendant of Henry the 4th, for the relation of a tyrant who has devastated France for 20 years, and twice delivered it up to foreigners. The following is the article from the Moniteur:

Paris, August 20—Moniteur.

"The government has been for some time advised of the existence of plots for exciting the troops to rebellion. It was assured that the excellent spirit which animated the French soldiers would render abortive the projects of some individuals, always ready to sacrifice their honour and the repose of the country to their pride and avarice. The government watched their steps These fools thought it was in their power to overturn the throne and the institutions which France owes to her king. A certain number of the officers and serjeants of the corps composing the garrison of Paris were seduced, and some of the royal guard were among the conspirators.

Last night these officers proposed to go to the barracks, to assemble the soldiers, to march against the palace of our kings, and proclaim as sovereign a member of the family of Bonaparte; but several of those, who were supposed to be seduced by perfidious propositions, informed their chiefs, without loss of time, of the plot which was about to be put in execution. The government could no longer delay. The persons concerned in this criminal conspiracy were arrested by the gens d'armes.

It appears that the plan of the conspirators was to get possession of Vincennes, where a fire broke out about 3 P. M. but was soon extinguished. This was done, it is presumed, to create confusion, so as to favour a surprize. France has a right to expect that this attempt will be punished in such a manner as to strike a terror into those who, forgetful of their duty and their oaths, wish to turn against social order those arms intended for its defence. Nothing should be neglected in order to bring to punishment the authors and accomplices of a conspiracy, which, directed against the throne and the charter, thus attacks the feelings and the most valuable right of every individual of the nation. The highest tribunal, that which the charter has empowered with the suppression of attempts against the security of the state by a salutary imprisonment, will, without doubt, be encharged with the trial of the greatest crime punishable by our laws.

Free from all influence, incapable of listening to any improper suggestions, this august tribunal will know better than any other how to recognize innocence, and dissipate ill-founded suspicions, as it will also know how to adjudge the guilty whomsoever they may be.

The city of Paris enjoys the most perfect tranquillity. The citizens were apprized at the same moment of the existence of the plot and of the imprisonment of its authors."

Paris, Aug. 21.

The funds, which had fallen to 77 .25, have subsequently recovered to 77 .90.

The court of peers is ordered to assemble immediately, to proceed without delay to the trial of the individuals arrested at Paris.

The court royale of Paris, all the chambers being assembled, held yesterday a secret sitting, which is supposed to relate to the conspiracy.

The manner in which government first received an intimation of the conspiracy, was by a fortunate but most singular chance. A female, who was accustomed to read the newspapers at the Thuilleries, in returning the journal she had borrowed, left in it, unawares, a letter that had just reached her. This letter was to the effect of advising her instantly to quit Paris, in order to avoid the consequences of a revolution that was about to break out. This letter fell thus into strange hands, was read, and the female to whom the letter had been addressed, was taken up. She pointed out the writer of it, who, being also taken, put the authorities in possession of the plot. The plan of the conspirators was to seize the Louvre, and to penetrate, by the grand gallery of the museum, to the king's apartments, whilst, by way of a diversion, the soldiers who were to have been gained, were to have had a skirmish on the place du carousel with the guards of the palace.

Madame Eliza Bacciochi, sister of Bonaparte, and ex-duchess of Lucca and Piombino, has, it is said, died at Trieste, of a nervous fever.

Letters from Ancona state, that preparations were making in the Marche for the reception of the Austrian troops expected from Lombardy.

Paris, Aug. 22.

The late conspiracy has not at all interrupted the public order. The number of the military arrested does not exceed 25, and none of them above the rank of captain.

An agent of the queen of England is at present in treaty for purchasing in the name of her majesty, a very large property, situated in the forest of Schart, a short distance from Paris.

Letters from Italy state, that serious disturbances had broken out at Bologna, amongst the students of the university of that city, who had fought amongst themselves with poniards. The disorderly had only been put down by the Austrian troops.

Vienna, August 9.

The Austrian troops, now on the route for Italy, consist of 32 batallions of infantry, 10 battalions of chasseurs, and 22 squadrons of light cavalry. They will arrive between the 16th and 24th inst. at Treviso, where they will receive the orders for their ulterior destination. There are now strong Austrian garrisons at Bologna and at Commachio.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

To the politeness of capt. Craycroft, of the fast sailing schooner Tom, arrived at this port yeaterday from St. Andero, we are indebted for files of Spanish Gazettes down to the 1st Sept. We subjoin translations of some of the leading articles.

It would appear that the march of revolutions had not closed. One of a very formidable and decisive character has just taken place throughout the kingdom of Portugal, attended as might be expected with considerable bloodshed. The revolutionists had proclaimed king John, as their constitutional king, and demanded a government similar to that of the Spanish Cortes.

This revolution, as that in Spain, was begun and effected by the soldiery.

A conspiracy to subvert the throne of the Bourbons, had been discovered in Paris, and the conspirators arrested. Such were the vigilance and energy of government that the tranquillity of Paris was not in the least interrupted by the discovery.

The utmost tranquillity prevailed throughout all Spain. *Philad. Gaz.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE UNIVERSAL.

Madrid, August 31, 1820.

By an express which has arrived at this court from Corunna, which place it left on the 28th inst., we learn the following news of the revolution of Portugal; that it was commenced in Oporto and its provinces, by the Portuguese troops, who proclaimed the constitution, and whatever the cortes might institute, and their august sovereign Don John the 5th; that several other garrisons had followed this example; that D. N. Barros, a Portuguese colonel of the 9th regiment of infantry, had taken command of the province of Minho, general Wilson, who commanded there, having been displaced; that all the offices held by the English had been given to natives; and finally, that the liberty of the nation had been proclaimed at Lisbon, and the authorities arrested after some bloodshed.

This information is confirmed by other expresses which have just arrived from Cuidad Rodrigo and Badajos.

It is said, that they have adopted the Spanish constitution.

Boston. September 30.

Arrived, brig Jones, capt. Geo. G. Jones, 25 days from St. Ubes, with salt.

Capt. Jones informs, that there was a revolution in Portugal, and handed us the following proclamations of the Patriots:—

PROCLAMATIONS.

Soldiers!—Our sufferings are ended! Our country in chains; your consideration lost; our sacrifices rendered of no avail: the Portuguese soldiers reduced to beg alms.—Soldiers, this is the time! Let us fly to the salvation of our country, and to our own salvation! Fellow soldiers—come along with us—Let us fly with our brothers in arms to organize a provisional government, who will call the Cortes to make a constitution, the want of which has been the origin of all the evils that oppress us. It is needless to particularize them, because they are felt by each one of you. It is in the name and preserving of our august Sovereign Lord D. John 6th, that we are to be go-

verned. Our Holy Religion will be preserved. As our efforts are pure and virtuous, so God will bless our efforts. The soldiers who composed the brave Portuguese army, will run to embrace our cause because it is also theirs. O soldiers, power is ours, we therefore must not allow tumultuous meetings—if our country is indebted to us for our salvation, the nation must also be indebted to us for her safety and tranquility. Confide in a chief who never showed the way, but to honor.—Soldiers, you must not judge the greatness of our cause by the simplicity of our language; wise men will one day record this deed, greater than a thousand victories. Let us sanctify this day—henceforth let the cry be from the bottom of our hearts, Long live the king Don John 6th—Long live the army—Long live the Cortes, and by them the national constitution.

(Signed)

The chevalier Sebastiano Drago Valente de Brito Cabrura, colonel of the 4th regiment of artillery.

Bernardo Correra de Castro Sepulveda, colonel 18th regiment.

Domingos Antonio Gil Figueiredo Sarmento, lieut. col. 6th regiment.

Sodo Perura de Silva Leito, lieut. col. of the police regiment.

Jozi de Souza Pimentel de Faria, major com. Porto Militia.

Joze Pedro Cardozo Silva, major com. Maria Militia.

Soldiers!—One will unite us. Let us march to the salvation of our country.—There are no wrongs that the Portuguese have not borne. Every patience is tried. The Portuguese, without safety in their persons and property, demand our help. They ask for liberty regulated by the law. You yourselves, the victims of the common evils, have lost the consideration your courage and your virtues merited. A reform is necessary; but this reform must be guided by reason and justice, not by licentiousness. Give your helping hand to order. Oppose tumultuous meetings. Smother anarchy. Let us create a provisional government, in which we may place confidence.

It will call the cortes together, who will be the organ of the nation—they will prepare a constitution that will assure our rights.—Our king and lord don John 6th, being good and benign, and a lover of his people, who idolize him, will bless our labours. Long live our good king—long live the Cortes, and through them the constitution.

Head Quarters, Porto, 24th Aug. 1820.

Signed as above.

St. Ubes, September 2.

The latest news from Lisbon, mentions, that government are treating with the Patriotic army, and will call the Cortes immediately.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 18.

Mason Scott, who had at a former term of Wake Superior Court, been convicted of murder, on the body of a man of colour, was sentenced on Saturday last, by his honour judge Daniel, to be hanged on Friday the 20th inst.

William Tacket for a similar offence was also tried at the late term of Wake county and found guilty, but we learn his counsels, Mr. Seawell & Mr. Glynn, carried his case before the Supreme Court.

We have been politely favoured with the perusal of a letter received by a gentleman in this town, from his friend in London, dated Aug. 29, 1820, from which we make the following extract.

Fayetteville Gazette.

"The queen's trial engrosses every feeling now, and London exhibits a great deal of pomp and parade. It is said that the city is surrounded by troops, and they are seen at all public places. Soldiers are employed in keeping passages open through the crowds that fill the streets leading to parliament house, and the lords are treated according to their popularity; some with cheers, but mostly with hisses, groans, &c. as they pass in their carriages. There are 1,000 constables on duty besides the city and river police, &c. The trial must appear very ridiculous from your side of the water, when it is known that the prosecutor is the king, who has been one of the most dissipated men, and has now lady Cuningham, and other mistresses around him, and many of the lords who are presiding have been guilty of similar offences. It is admitted by all parties that the king treated her brutally, and of course if she is guilty, he has driven her to it. It is however very doubtful, with all their bribes, whether they ever prove much against her,

---

New-York, Sept. 30.

A letter from Havre of the 17th August, by the Magnet, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, states, that several notes had passed between Mr. Gallatin and the French minister of foreign affairs at Paris, preparatory to a treaty, and it is understood that the French government is willing to reduce the difference of duties on imports in American ships, so as very nearly to equalize them with French vessels, and leave the tonnage duty as formerly.

The importation of specie to this country of late has been unprecedented. Degrand's Boston Report gives an account of the weekly arrival of thousands—and one ship recently brought in 270,000 dollars from London.

Boston, Sept. 27.

National Boundaries.—The commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, we learn, have completed their labors to ascertain the boundary lines between the United States and the British colonies, as defined by the treaty of 1783; and that they will shortly meet in N. York, and make up their reports. It is said the new line between Maine and Lower Canada will throw a large territory into the former, which is now considered as part of Lower Canada; and, on the other hand, that the line between New-York and Canada, on lake Champlain, will leave Rouse's Point (on which the U. States have expended between two and three hundred thousand dollars in fortifications) within the British province. It is further said, that a proposal has been discussed by the commission, for the confirmation of the old lines, as heretofore understood, and that the territory which would accrue to Maine, be given as an offset for the fine military station on the lake, which would be confirmed to New-York. Our friends in Maine think the commissioners have no right to run the line agreeably to the proposed compromise; and loudly protest against it. But it would seem by the treaty, that whatever the commissioners do on the subject will be definite, and must be confirmed by the nation. The treaty stipulates that the commissioners shall have power to determine what are the boundary points mentioned in the treaty; to make a map of the boundary they shall agree upon, particularizing any points they may deem proper; and if they concur in those points, "both nations agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively affixing said boundary." We give these as hearsays, although the spirit of them is from a correct source, and have no doubt the report, whatever it may be, will be made in that liberal spirit which has been found in all the other proceedings of the commissioners.

Competition.—Perhaps there is nothing better calculated to promote the interests of agriculture, than the establishment of societies, in which prizes are held out to the individual member who shall reap the greatest product from a specified portion of land. It gives a stimulous to industry, calls into action the skill of the farmer, and leads to experiment and improvement in cultivation. We have been favoured with an extract of a letter from the neighbourhood of Statesburg, in which we are gratified to observe the happy result of this competition. The competitors for the prize, for the product of one acre of Indian corn, have evinced the fact; as the harvest of many of them was from 80 to 85 bushels. The successful competitor, Dr. Robert Brownfield, had a produce of 87 bushels and 12 quarts from one acre of old high land.

Charleston Courier.

From the Providence Patriot.

Important to Weavers.—Mr. Walter Janes, of Ashford (Con.), has lately invented a *metalic harness* for weaving, which is so constructed as to conform to any slaie, whether coarse or fine, without any trouble or alteration. It is composed of a plated wire, about the size of the main spring to a watch. Each of these plates or dents is perforated in the centre for an eye, the sides of which being a little pressed in contrary directions, permits the thread to pass horizontally with the flat of the dent.—They are suspended from the top in such a manner that they readily move and conform to any slaie required.

Passing through Ashford a few days since, and hearing of this singular piece of mechanism, I had the curiosity to call at a cotton manufactory in that place, where I had the pleasure of seeing a harness of this description in operation. It was attached to a power loom; and the agent and overseer informed me, that it answered a valuable purpose, as it did not chafe the threads, nor break so many as the other kind. I think there can be no question as to its durability. I understand the ingenious inventor has devoted much time and considerable expense to experiments on the metalic harness; but, although he failed in some of his first attempts, he has at length succeeded agreeably to his wishes; and there can be little doubt that his labours will meet with an ample compensation. It is said the patent right is secured.

The making of roads and canals, by which the different parts of this continent are in a manner wedlocked to each other, has an important moral influence far beyond any local or geographical advantages. It not only serves to be the means of transporting all the productions of all the varieties of this climate, to and from the place where interest points their destination, but, likewise, it draws us together by cords of adamant. Local, subordinate, selfish interest, is thus preserved in maintaining the integrity of our government. Add as many new states as we please to the American confederacy, yet, if it is for the interest of the individuals composing those states, to barter and exchange their productions: if self-interest, interest the strongest of all ties, predominates: if, in other words, an internal commerce may be carried on to advantage by the making of roads and canals, there is, there can be no fear of our political separation. Every new road, every new canal, facilitates such intercourse, and it may in some sort, be regarded as a prodigy, that here, both patriotism and self-interest pull one way. *Balt. Chron.*

Franklin, (Missouri) August 26.

A few weeks since we gave the particulars of an affair which occurred at the upper part of this county between a party of Indians, of the Sack tribe, who had stolen some horses, &c. and a number of our own citizens, who had gone in pursuit of them, which eventuated in the killing and wounding of several of the Indians. In order that a correct statement of the transaction might be reported, Mr Sibley, the U. States' factor at Fort Osage, wrote a letter to the chief of the tribe, who returned the following answer:

Little Osage Village,
Aug. 20, 1820.

We are glad that you sent us a paper and a good man to tell us about your men killing three of our men. They were good men, but they were killed for the bad men's faults. You say they began the quarrel; we do not know it. You call us Americans—then, when we go among the Americans and want victuals and to smoke the pipe, your children ought not to kill us. When your children come among us we give them meat, and corn, and tobacco, and use them like brothers—our great father told us to do so, and that his children would do the same to us. We want that you should send us the 5 guns, 1 bow and arrow, and 5 powder horns, that your men took from our men when they killed them. You demand the stolen horses and you shall have them. You tell us to open our eyes and to walk in the good road. Your men have killed 3 of our men, and we cannot walk in the good road and let your men walk in the bad road. You are very exact to demand of us all the trifling things that our bad men have taken from Americans, and you shall have them, or an equivalent therefor.—You cannot think hard when we demand the lives of our good men that your bad men have taken or an equivalent therefor. We cannot now go to see you, but when you get a good road marked out, and get into it with your men, and send for us, we will go and see you, and give up all the horses and other property, and with pleasure walk the new and pleasant road, and smoke the pipe of peace like brothers. We cannot keep our young bad men from mischief, no better than you can keep your young bad men from mischief.—We have done no fault, but are willing that all things should still be right. Your men make me cry by killing our men. But our men don't make you cry by killing your men. All the young men and warriors are very mad, and we can only cry. We have hard work to govern them.

We want that you should take good care of the wounded prisoner, till we go down and see you. We and you have walked in the good road—it may be that we have both missed it—if we have we will try to find it, and both keep in it or out of it—but we hope in it. We want to say more, but we hope this is enough, in behalf of the chief warriors and head men of the Little Osage Village.

WALK IN RAIN.

Principal capt. of the Little Osage Village.

N. B. We thank you for the tobacco you sent us—it was not enough to give us all a smoke—we want that you should send us more the next time.

Revolution in Naples.—The Sheffield Iris, edited by the English poet Montgomery, in noticing the revolution in Naples, says: "It promises something like liberty and justice to an enslaved, degraded, and miserable people—but whether more miserable, degraded, and enslaved by their own vices and turpitude, or by the tyranny of a weak and intolerant government, it might be difficult to determine. The character of a political revolution in such a state must be exceedingly questionable, and its result proportionably ambiguous. It may indeed be life from the dead, when health and enjoyment must follow the resurrection; but it may be, more probably, only a monstrous abortion from the grave—like a night-walking vampire, escaped from its bed of corruption, to suck, by demoniacal instinct, the blood of sleeping wretches, and infect with the plague of its own nature every victim of its horrible appetite. Naples, for ages, has been a *petty Spain;* and what Spain herself becomes from time to time, Naples can scarcely help becoming in turn, but necessarily more extravagant in what is evil, and less noble in what is good, as the shadow, which changes shape with the substance, is always more or less a caricature of its original."

From the Western Carolinian.

NEW COLLEGE.

Pursuant to notice, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of citizens living west of the Yadkin river, was held in Lincolnton on the 22d ultimo, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of establishing another chartered *Seat of Learning* within the state of North Carolina.

The Rev. *Dr. McKree*, of Iredell, prefaced the subject of their deliberations by an animated and eloquent address; after which he was called to the chair, and *Thomas G. Polk*, of Mecklenburg, was appointed secretary.

The agents of the Charlotte committee submitted many letters, addressed to them by the citizens residing in the upper parts of Georgia, South Carolina, and most of the unrepresented counties in North Carolina, all testifying their satisfaction at the contemplated institution, and promising their co-operation and support.

The Rev. J M. Wilson, supported by Mr. Mushatt, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this convention, the institution of another public seat of learning in the western part of North Carolina, is a matter of high importance, and identified with the best interest of the state.

2. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this convention, the aforesaid institution is one of a practicable kind.

3 *Resolved*, That this convention, for the success of the aforesaid design, laying aside, as far as possible, all party or sectional interests and prejudices, do pledge their personal exertions to carry the same into execution.

Agreeably to a resolution of the convention, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chairman as a committee to designate twenty-five Trustees:

From the county of Burke, colonel Wm. Irwin;
Rutherford, col. Walton;
Lincoln, gen. J. Graham;
Iredell, Mr. Mushatt;
Rowan, Mr. Andrews;
Cabarrus, Jno. F. Phifer, esq.
Mecklenburg, the hon. Wm. Davidson;
York District, (S. C.) Jno. Harris, esq.

The above committee, after retiring, reported that they had selected the following gentlemen as trustees, and that they be recommended as such to the legislature:

The Rev. Dr. McKree,
General George Lee Davidson,
Jno. Nesbet, Esq.
Colonel Thomas G. Polk,
The Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell,
Colonel Joseph Picket,
The Rev. J. M. Wilson,
Mr. Isaac T. Avery,
The Rev. Mr. Stork,
Major Greenlee,
John Phifer,
The Rev. John Robinson,
The Hon. M. Stokes,
Robert H. Barton,
Lauson Henderson,
The Rev. W. Hunter,
The Rev. Mr. Keer,
The Hon. Mr. Franklin,
Dr. McIntire,
Colonel Davidson,
The Rev. Mr. Miller,
Colonel Thomas Lenoir,
The Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick,
James Patton, esq. and
The hon. Mr. Culpepper.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the present chairman of this meeting be vested with the power of calling a meeting of the trustees, at such time and place as he may think proper.

2. *Resolved*, That in the event of any of the trustees refusing to serve, or being called off by death or otherwise, that a majority of the acting trustees shall have the power of filling up such vacancies.

On motion of Mr. Mushatt, seconded by the hon. D M. Farney, it was

Resolved, That the whole number of trustees be limited to forty-five, and that the twenty-five trustees named, and concurred in by a vote of the convention, be empowered to fix on the location of the contemplated institution, either by themselves, or with such portion of the additional twenty trustees, as they may think proper to call to their assistance.

Resolved, That the trustees recommended to the legislature, be vested with full power to select and appoint the remaining twenty.

It was next

Resolved, That major Lauson Henderson, of Lincoln, colonel William Irwin, of Burke, and Thomas G. Polk, of Mecklenburg, together with Robert Williamson esq. be requested to attend the meeting of the legislature, as delegates of this convention, and to unite their exertions in obtaining the interesting and important charter for which we are about to petition.

Col. T. Avery, seconded by gen. J Graham, moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Dr. M'Kree, for the eloquent and impressive address delivered on the subject of our meeting this day, and for the patient and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

THE Election for choosing fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the several counties of this state, on the second Thursday of November next, agreeably to the provisions of the act of assembly of 1815.

The following is the republican ticket for electors, proposed by a caucus at the last general assembly, with the exception of Thomas Kenan, who is recommended by the corresponding committee, in the place of Joseph T. Rhodes, now deceased, viz.

Robert Love, of Haywood.
Jesse Franklin, of Surry.
Michael M'Leary, of Mecklenburg.
Francis Locke, of Rowan.
Abraham Philips, of Rockingham.
Alexander Gray, of Randolph.
Benj H. Covington, of Richmond.
James Mebane, of Orange.
Kimbrough Jones, of Wake.
John Hall, of Warren.
George Outlaw, of Bertie.
Charles E. Johnson, of Chowan.
Lewis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe.
Henry J. G. Ruffin, of Greene.
Thomas Kenan, of Duplin.

Thomas Ruffin,
John A. Ramsay,
Willis Alston,
Arch. A. M'Neill,
Henry Potter,
} Corresponding Committee

October 9.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN

For Clean Old BRASS.

R. Huntington.

October 18. 35—

NOTICE.

THE firm of *D. B. ALSOBROOK & Co.* having for some time been dissolved, those indebted by note or account, will do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as no longer indulgence can be given.

David B. Alsobrook.

Hillsborough, October 10. 35—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an election will be held on Thursday the 9th day of November next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, and the several places for holding elections in Orange county, for the purpose of choosing Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the four years ensuing the fourth of March next. All those having the right of suffrage are requested to attend.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Hillsborough, October 9. 35—

CAVALRY ORDERS.

THE Troops attached to the Hillsborough and Haw-Fields regiments will appear, equipped agreeably to law, at regimental muster, at ten o'clock on the 27th instant, at the house of John Long, esq.

By order of the Lieutenant Colonel.

Thomas Bilbo,
John C. Russel,
} Captains.

October 9. 35—

FRANKLIN HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 122½

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true *Franklin Economical style*, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the $3 50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand *unrivalled* for *cheapness*, *durability*, and *beauty*, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of *Franklin*, to whose *genius* and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their *Superfine Water Proof Beavers*, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become foxy, as Water Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers, Castors, Rorams, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION. No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35—3m

25 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 24th instant, living in Guilford county, N C. a black Horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, rising seven years old, marked with a small star on his forehead, large mane on both sides of his neck; one hind foot white, not recollected which; trots and paces. I have every reason to believe the horse was stolen, and will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief, or a generous reward will be given for any information of the horse so that I get him.

John Smith.

Guilford, N. C. Sept. 28. 34—3w

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

From the Plough Boy.

SPRING.

WRITTEN IN MAY—BY WILLIAM RAY.

Look through creation; and behold
The wonders of Almighty power;
Eternal Wisdom's works unfold,
In ev'ry leaf—in ev'ry flower:
There is a God, all good, all wise,
The very meanest insect cries,

Seasons, revolving in their spheres,
A thousand rural beauties bring,
But loveliest of the group appears;
The green-dress'd beauty, charming Spring,
The music of whose morning voice,
Bids all the sons of earth rejoice.

Winter is death—when Nature mourns
To see her offspring lifeless lie;
Summer and Autumn weep, by turns,
To see their children droop and die;
But Spring revives their hopes again,
And breathes new life through ev'ry vein.

How emblematic of that day,
The glorious resurrection morn,
When, deck'd in brighter robes than May,
In robes that angel hosts adorn,
The soul redeem'd shall burst its tomb,
And in immortal glory bloom.

The following passage is extracted from Silliman's "*Tour between Hartford and Quebec.*"

"During our passage of twenty-five miles, to Ticonderoga, we had a fine descending sun, shining in full strength, upon the bold scenery of the lake, and that I might enjoy it, undisturbed by the bustle of a crowded deck. I took my seat in the carriage, where I was protected equally from the fumes of the boat, and the air, and could, at my leisure, catch every variety of images, and all the changes of scenery, that were passing before me. It was with great regret, that I found we could not stop, even for a moment, at Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and it was not till I had devised and dismissed several abortive plans for leaving the boat and getting on afterwards, or in some other way, that I submitted to pass these interesting places.

"The sun, setting in splendor, shot his last beams over Mount Defiance, as we came in sight of it, and the commencing twilight, softened by the first approaches of evening, which was not yet so far advanced as to throw objects into obscurity, cast a pensive veil over the scite and ruins of

TICONDEROGA.

"The remains of this celebrated fortress, once so highly important, but no longer an object either of hope or fear, are considerably conspicuous. As we came up with, and, from the narrowness of the lake, necessarily passed near them, I was gratified as much as I could be without landing, by a view of their ruins, still imposing in their appearance, and possessing with all their associations, a high degree of heroic grandeur.

"They stand on a tongue of land, of considerable elevation, projecting south between lake Champlain, which winds around and passes to the east, and the passage into lake George, which is on the west.

"The remains of the old works are still conspicuous, and the old stone barracks, erected by the French, are in part standing.

"The fort was built by the French; and lord Howe, and many other gallant men, lost their lives in the attempt to storm it, in 1758.

"From this fortress, issued many of those ferocious incursions of French and Indians, which formerly distressed the English settlement: and its fall, in 1759, which on the approach of general Amherst with a powerful army it was abandoned by the French without fighting, filled the northern colonies with joy.

"In 1777, great hopes were reposed upon this fortress, as a barrier against invasion; it was regarded as being emphatically the strong hold of the North: and when general Burgoyne, with astonishing efforts, dragged cannon up the precipices of Mount Defiance, and showed them on its summit, Ticonderoga, no longer tenable, was precipitately abandoned.

"Mount Defiance stands on the out-let of lake George, and between that and lake Champlain, and most completely commands Ticonderoga, which is far below, and within fair cannon shot. On the slightest glance at the scene, it is a matter of utter astonishment, even to one who is not a military man, how so important a point came to be overlooked by all preceding commanders; probably it arose from the belief, which ought not to have been admitted till the experiment had been tried, that it was impossible to convey cannon to its summit. On the right is Mount Independence, where there was a formidable fort at the time of general Burgoyne's invasion.

"The shadows of the night were descending on the venerable Ticonderoga, as we left it, and when I looked upon its walls and environs, so long and so often clustering with armies—formidable for so great a length of time in all the apparatus and preparations of war, and the object of so many campaigns and battles; but now exhibiting only one solitary smoke, curling from a stone chimney in its half fallen barracks, with not one animated being in sight; while its massy ruins, and the beautiful green declivities, sloping on all sides to the water, were still and motionless as death, I felt, indeed, that I was beholding a striking emblem of the mutability of power, and of the fluctuations of empire.—Ticonderoga, no longer within the confines of a hostile country—no longer a rallying point for ferocious savages and for formidable armies—no more a barrier against invasion, or an object of siege or assault, has now become only a pasture for cattle."

From the Trenton Federalist.

ON SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

We presume that it never was designed, by the Creator of heaven and earth, to have the staff of life converted into *Ardent Spirits*.—Rye, corn and potatoes are nature's principal support; and can it be right, that the essential support of life, (the greatest productions of our soil) should be converted into a liquor so deleterious to the human constitution, and so poisonous and destructive to the human family. Even if it were intended that those articles should be converted into ardent spirits by distillation, when we see the direful effects and the immoral tendency which it has, and the destruction which grows out of the imprudent use made thereof, is it not to be lamented, that we, as a civil and chirstian people, have not within ourselves a sufficiency of virtuous power to check or foil so destructive an enemy.

It is said, since hay making and harvest is over, that rye whiskey can be bought for thirty-one cents per gallon, and at eight cents per quart. It is the labouring class of men who make the most use of spirituous liquors, and it makes but litte difference what kind it is, so that it will only bring the head on a level with the feet. The drunkard always prefers the cheapest liquor, as it is generally the most powerful upon his senses. Admit that a poor man, who is a labourer, can purchase one quart of rye whiskey for eight cents; at this rate it costs only one cent per gill—half a cent a half gill. For a half a cent he can obtain as much liquor as is necessary at a time, for a cent he can get more than will do him any good, for two cents he can unlock his tongue, for three cents he can lock it up, for four cents he can get dead drunk. For eight cents he can be drunk a whole day, and the next day he is rendered unfit for labour, unless he can obtain more or less liquor. Thus he robs himself of health, his family of bread, and the community of the benefit of his labour.

We have often heard it said that drunkards would have rum, let the price be what it may; the times now are very different from what they were six or eight years back. Farmers then were generally full of business, and full of money; they could pay the labourer a dollar per day for work, and give him his money at night.—But the case is very different now. Neither the farmer nor mechanic can afford to hire much, and when they do hire they have but little money for their hired hands, and of course the drunken class could not find money wherewith to buy liquor, but for the introduction and low price of rye whiskey.

If ardent spirits are necessary there is a sufficiency of fruit for that purpose, but let not the bread which was designed for the support of the life of man be converted into a poison for its destruction.

Ten years ago there was not one store in twenty in the county of Burlington that kept the article of rye whiskey to sell, but now we can find it in almost every store throughout the county. If, in the interior of Pennsylvania, they manufacture rye into whiskey, and corn into gin, it is no reason that we should either drink or manufacture it; they have no market for their grain, we have a good one and that near by for our grain, and for every animal that is fed thereon.

A drunkard exposes not only his own bad deeds, but those of his companions, because under his tongue he keepeth no secret; his mouth is full of profane cursing and swearing, deceit, fraud, mischief, lies and vanity. In all the list of vices there are none whose direful effects, in a moral sense, can be compared to drunkenness, the intellect, the memory, the judgment, and all the faculties, are at once impaired, debilitated and consumed. "Every avenue to reflection is effectually closed; and the situation of man who is given up to this indulgence may with truth be considered perilous." Z.

Evesham, July 25, 1820.

HISTORICAL.

A concise description of Babylon.

The word Babylon signifies confusion, or mixture. It was the capital of Chaldea—a famous city, built four square, sixty miles in circumference, fifteen on each side. The walls were 87 feet thick, and 350 high, on which were built 350 towers, or according to others, 250, three between each gate, and seven at each corner. There were one hundred gates, 25 on each side, all of brass. From these ran 52 streets, crossing one another at right angles, each 150 feet wide, and 15 miles in length. A row of houses faced the wall on every side, with a street 200 feet wide between them and it. Thus the whole city was divided into 676 squares, each of which was four furlongs and a half on every side. All around these squares stood the houses fronting the streets, and the empty space within served as gardens and other needful uses.

The prophet calls Babylon, the golden city, Isaiah, xiv. 4.—The glory of kingdoms, the beauty of Chaldea's excellency, chap. xiii. 10. Rome is called Babylon, on account of its resemblance of the magnificence, pride, idolatry and wickedness, and in its appointment to utter destruction. SILLIMON.

GRATITUDE.

There is not a more pleasing exercise of the mind, than gratitude.

It is accompanied with such inward satisfaction, that the duty is sufficiently rewarded by the performance. It is not like the practice of many other virtues, difficult and painful, but attended with so much pleasure, that were there no positive command which enjoined it, nor any recompence laid up for it hereafter—a generous mind would indulge in it, for the natural gratification that accompanies it.

If gratitude is due from man to man—how much more from man to his Maker? The Supreme Being does not only confer upon us those bounties which proceed more immediately from his hand, but even those benefits which are conveyed to us by others. Every blessing we enjoy, by what means soever it may be derived upon us, is the gift of him who is the great Author of good, and Father of mercies.

If gratitude, when exerted towards one another, naturally produces a very pleasing sensation in the mind of a grateful man, it exalts the soul into rapture, when it is employed on this great object of gratitude, on his beneficent Being, who has given us every thing we already possess, and from whom we expect every thing we yet hope for.

Empiricism.—We are sworn foes to this desolator of the human race; we may add, this destroyer of nations; in every shape, and by whomsoever practised, from the humble villager who vends an infallible cure for Agues, to the political quack who would fain persuade us that every temporizing expedient is the political panacæa. We therefore turn with a sort of loathing from quack-doctors' advertisements in general, and the string of certificates appended to them as long as the tail of a kite, and which serve pretty much the same purpose; and, although we do not pretend to prescribe for the bodily diseases of our readers, we beg leave strongly to recommend to them to take no nostrums which are not vouched for by the names of respectable, well known educated physicians. This, however, by the way. The subject came into our head just now, by our eyes falling on a certificate, in a neighboring paper, in favour of some plaister or other which amused us so much that we must give it to our readers. This notable plaister is to cure all sores, burns, scalds, swellings, rheumatisms, in all their wonderful variety and extremity, bruises, and sprains, &c. &c. Among the certificates is the following, purporting to be from a person in Hartford county, Maryland:

"I ran a *large pitchfork through my foot*, which, from *loss of blood* and pain, disabled me from walking. I immediately applied your ointment, which *enabled me to go to work the next day.*"

Here is medicine for you! Doubtless, had the pitchfork ran through his *head* instead of his foot, the plaister would have been equally operative: nay, we are quite sure it would. This plaister must be the indentical unguent of Don Quixote, who says that, in days of yore, a man's head being chopped off, a brother knight made no more ado but placed it on his shoulders with a box (or bottle, no matter which) of this ointment, and forthwith he was as well as ever. *Nat. Intel.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE.

During the campaign of the allied troops in Paris, a French citizen who was returning from the country through the *Champs Elysees*, where the troops were encamped, was robbed by a sergeant in the British army. Complaint was immediately made to the commanding officer, and the troops were paraded before the Frenchman, who was thus enabled to single out the offender. A court martial was held and the criminal condemned to die on the following morning. As early as four o'clock, the whole of the allied army was assembled in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, where the prisoner was to undergo the sentence. The charge upon which he had been tried and convicted was read aloud, and the unfortunate man prepared for the presence of an offended Maker. Not a murmur ran through the ranks. The justice of the decree was acknowledged by every soldier, and if the short lapse of time between the offence and its solemn expiation, excited feelings of terror, they were mingled with respect for the stern severity of their commander—the drums beat and the black flag waved mournfully in the air. The ministers of justice had already raised the engines of destruction, and the fatal monosyllable 'fire,' was almost half ejaculated, when the duke of Wellington rushed before their fire-locks and commanded a momentary pause whilst he addressed the prisoner: 'You have offended against the laws of God, of honour, and of virtue—the grave is open before you—in a few short moments your soul will appear before its Maker—your prosecutor complains of your sentence—the man whom you have robbed would plead for your life, and is horror struck with the rapidity of your judgment. You are a soldier, you have been brave, and as report says, until now, even virtuous. Speak boldly! in the face of heaven, and a soldier of an army devoted to virtue and good order, declare now your own feelings as to your sentence.

'General,' said the man, 'retire, and let my comrades do their duty, when a soldier forgets his honour, life becomes disgraceful, and immediate punishment is due as an example to the army.—Fire.' 'You have spoken nobly,' said the duke with a tear in his eye. 'You have saved your life—how can I destroy a repentant sinner whose words are of greater value to the troops than his death would be? Soldiers, bear this in mind, and may a sense of honour always deter you from infamy.' The troops rent the air with their huzzas, the criminal fell prostrate before the duke, the word march was given, he arose and returned alive into those ranks which were to have witnessed his execution.

IMPORTANCE OF A PERSEVERING PHYSICIAN.

Philadelphia, August 30.

On Saturday evening last a young physician in this city was called in to see a woman in low circumstances, who had a large family of children, her husband being also sick. In a fit of insanity or despair she had swallowed a large quantity of laudanum. When the doctor arrived, he attempted to administer an emetic, but she resolutely clenched her teeth, and refused all assistance. He then procured an iron spoon, and, with much exertion, forced open her mouth, occasioning her the loss of two upper and two lower teeth, owing to her extraordinary resistance. The emetic was then poured down, and was immediately spurted back into the doctor's face. "Death and the doctor" were now fairly at issue; but the odds were on the side of death, who was so stoutly backed by the patient. But our young Esculapius was not to be thus deprived of his victory. Hastily wiping his face, he posted off with all speed to the nearest druggist, where he procured a long elastic tube and a syringe. Thus armed, he quickly returned, having in his retinue the druggist and two stout black men, whom he engaged for the approaching conflict. Madam was immediately laid on her back on the floor, *sans ceremonie*, her head and limbs being well secured; and refusing to let the tube be passed through her mouth, our courageous doctor inserted it into her *nose*, and passed it through the orifice in the roof of the mouth quite into the stomach, and with his syringe quickly pumped out the contents of her stomach. The laudanum thus pumped out was estimated at *two ounces*.

It was by such persevering exertions, that this humane and skilful young physician saved a fellow being from destruction. She is quite recovered. *Freeman's Journal.*

At Fonthill, in Wiltshire, in England, is a seat of Mr. Beckford, one of the richest individuals in Europe. As a specimen of the mode of getting rid of superfluous wealth, at present in fashion in Great Britain, may be mentioned a *ruined* abbey, which this gentleman has *built* in pleasure grounds at Fonthill; a *painted glass window*, which cost him twelve thousand pounds sterling, or upwards of *fifty thousand dollars*.

Another curious instance, to the same purpose, is the restoration or repairing of Arundel Castle, in Sussex, by the duke of Norfolk. No contrivance, in any degree compatible with the antique plan, can make a comfortable habitation of an Anglo-Saxon fortress. The sum, however, expended on these repairs, in 1697, amounted to 290,000*l.* or more than *a million of dollars*, and the repairs were still incomplete.

An important discovery.—It was discovered a long time ago, but subsequently has slipped the memory of many persons, that a monarch, whose pomp so dazzles you in public, when seen behind the curtain is nothing more than an ordinary man, and often times a weak one too. The canopy embroidered with pearls and gold, under which he lies, has no virtue to relieve a fit of the cholic; and at the first twitch of the gout it is to no purpose to be called, Sire, and your majesty. Kings have no other sleep, or any other apetite than we have; their crowns neither defend them from the rain nor the sun. The flatterers of Alexander possessed him with the idea that he was the son of Jupiter; being one day wounded and seeing his blood flow, "what say you now," said he, "is not this just like the blood of a human being?"

Man excepted, no creature is esteemed beyond its proper qualities. We commend a horse for his strength and sureness of foot, not for his rich caparison; a greyhound for his fleetness, not for his fine collar; a hawk for her wing, not for her gesses and belts; why, in like manner, do we not value a man for what is properly his own? He has a superb train, a beautiful palace, such a revenue—all these are about him, not in him. It is the value of the blade you inquire into, not the scabbard; you are to judge of him by himself, not what he wears. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

HOME.

The great end of prudence, Dr. Johnson says, is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendor cannot gild, and acclamation cannot exhilirate. Those soft intervals of unbended amusement, in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions and throws aside the ornaments or disguises which he feels in privacy to be useless encumbrances, and to loose all effect when they become familiar. To be happy at *home*, is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end of which every enterprize and labour tends, and of which every design prompts the prosecution. It is, indeed, at home, that every man must be known, by those who would make a just estimate either of his virtue or felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honour and fictitious benevolence.

HAPPINESS

Is comparitive;—it needs misery for a foil, in order to set it off;—so the pain of hunger precedes the gratification of repletion.

In like manner, the painter, in order to exhibit light on his canvas, makes "shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it."